

LSE refuses to shed courses

by Peter David

The Swinerton-Dyer committee on the academic organization of London University, set up this year to make "large financial savings", has received an early rebuff from one of the university's most powerful colleges, the London School of Economics.

In a perfunctory three-page reply to a 13 part questionnaire circulated by the committee last spring, LSE director Dr Ralf Dahrendorf dismisses the prospects of the LSE shedding major areas of work or merging any of its activities with other university colleges.

In response to questions about possible duplication with other parts of the university and areas of work which might have to be curtailed in view of the worsening financial predicament of the university, Dr Dahrendorf says the LSE is determined to retain its position as a leading international centre for social science.

"While there will undoubtedly continue to be changes in the relative sizes of different departments, arising from changes in the direction of growth of knowledge, in student demand and in the kind of teaching personnel the school is able to attract, we have no doubt that the present range of subjects taught at the school is appropriate



Ralf Dahrendorf: dismisses cuts

to a school of social sciences", says the letter.

"The existing boundary of the set of subjects taught is defined by the close intellectual relationships existing between them and the significant gap between them and most of the other subjects taught in multi-faculty institutions. This does not exclude the possibility of marginal changes but we would not

wish to shed any of the main areas of teaching and research in the school, as indicated by the present departmental structure."

Although there could be small changes in the relative size of departments, the LSE sees the strongest academic arguments against shedding subjects and no financial case for deliberate curtailment, it says.

On the quality of student intake and future academic plans, the LSE letter describes the overall student quality as very good. "We expect staff-student ratios to deteriorate in the near future: we do not plan to protect any particular departments. We have no plans for major changes in teaching relationships and, in any case, intend to preserve direct personal contacts between academic staff and individual students."

The only proposal for major savings contained in the LSE's response relates not to the school but to the central administration of London University. "Many members of the school hope that your committee is embarking on a more searching investigation of what may seem an excessive bureaucracy dealing with administrative matters in Senate House, than is indicated by your list of centrally provided services and activities", it says.

Basic changes in social science PhDs proposed

by Charlotte Berry

Social science departments in polytechnics and universities face a choice of radical changes in postgraduate training methods as a result of radical changes in postgraduate training being considered by the Social Science Research Council.

Details of the proposals are laid out in an unpublished paper, "A fundamental review of postgraduate training submitted to the SSRC by Sir James Dunnigan, chairman of its postgraduate training board."

Under the new system of "student choice" proposed by the board, the number of quota awards whereby PhD students are nominated by departments would be reduced. Departments would be granted "pool" status and the student would be required to submit a list of choices in order of preference, to the SSRC.

The records of these departments would then be scrutinized closely by the appropriate subject committee before it decided where the student should go, in ranking applicants in order of excellence.

the committee might also take into consideration the chosen subject for study.

Following criticism of PhD completion rates in the social sciences, the paper strongly advocates that supervisory procedures of PhDs in individual departments must be improved. But it warns that any move towards a normal completion rate in three years could involve a fundamental change in the British conception of a social science PhD and the possible introduction of a new title for the new award.

In future, the postgraduate training board should be regularly consulted by committees on the policies they intend to pursue, the balance they intend to lay down between PhD training and taught courses and between one and two year courses themselves, the paper says.

The quota system would continue for these one and two year taught studentships, but would only be continued in respect of PhD training if committees could convince the board that they had overriding reasons for carrying on with it.

Unions claim victory as UGC lifts ban on creche funding

Student and teaching unions are claiming a partial victory following the University Grants Committee's decision to lift its ban on funding the running of creches for students and staff.

"Universities have now been told by the UGC that they may now fund creches, providing the necessary part of the permanent stock of university premises which are at present used as creches."

However, the unions should carry the day, says the UGC, and the provision of creches should be decided by internal decision, not by the UGC.

The UGC also says in its letter to all university vice-chancellors and principals that they may assist students admitted in 1979-80 or earlier who would suffer financially as a result of an increase in charges. Such assistance should be made to the individual student and not used as a direct subsidy to the creche.

August deadline ordering them to stop maintaining creches and it has been welcomed with reservation by the unions. The unions have been fighting the UGC's decision since it was announced in 1975.

"We are pleased to see this, but it doesn't go far enough," said Mr John Asher, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Students. "The UGC is still not taking account of the fact that creches are going to be faced with very high running costs."

The UGC's latest move also follows a major critical review of the Higher Education Funding Council, based on a survey carried out by the National Union of Students, which said that the blanket ban on creche funding would have a direct effect on the development of areas of opportunity in higher education.

Mr David Auerbach, president of the NUS, said: "I think it is a climbdown of sorts and a recognition that their previous attitude has caused a real problem and a good deal of bad feeling in the universities."

Employers hit by permit problems

Employers are finding it very difficult to obtain permits for foreign graduates to work in Britain even though the graduates have special skills and training which is in short supply among their home and common market counterparts.

At a conference in Cambridge last week employers and careers officers, appealed to the Home Office and the Department of Employment to make regulations governing work permits clearer.

Many employers said they had given up trying to obtain permits because there was little chance of success. The rules, which were toughened up at the beginning of the year, are designed to allow those with recognized skills to work in Britain for up to a year at a time.

Mr Wally Reynolds, in charge of recruitment for Telecom, said: "Communications Laboratories" said: a seminar at the conference that all applications for graduates to join his research programme had been refused.

This represents a very serious problem for the bank, he said, as enough individuals with the right type of innovation coming out of universities. If we cannot recruit foreign graduates our research will be severely held back."

He said STL, which recruits about 35 graduates a year, had spent money identifying suitable candidates and had found all eight suitable candidates had been refused permits.

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Public figure to review polytechnic audit report

by Paul Flather

The Government is to appoint a figure of public standing to review the findings of an audit report which has led to a dispute between Huddersfield Polytechnic and Kirklees Council.

The Department of Education and Science has drawn up a list of more than 50 candidates and has now written to some inviting them to consider the job.

The list includes a number of university vice-chancellors, but it is understood that the Education Secretary, Mr Mark Carlisle, favours a non-academic who has experience of legal and public administration.

The appointment follows appeals from the polytechnic board of governors and the local education authority for a resolution of the dispute which has been running since the beginning of the year. The DES has refused to hold a public inquiry and the "public figure", once selected, will report only to the DES.

A spokesman for Kirklees said this week that a frame of reference had not been drawn. The person chosen is expected to review the findings and methods of the first audit report and examine a second audit report currently being prepared by Kirklees.

The allegations of financial maladministration in the audit report have obscured other financial problems faced by Huddersfield which was one of the worst hit polytechnics under last year's capping of the pool arrangements.

Mr Kenneth Durran, the poly-

technic rector has already warned drastic changes would be needed to secure the future development of the polytechnic if more money is not forthcoming from the DES. The Council for National Academic Awards, but also expressed serious concern at the ability of the polytechnic to maintain academic standards without more money changes in policy.

The council has written to the polytechnic governors warning the council of underfunding. Huddersfield is "clearly" the council will need to take appropriate action before the start of the next academic session.

The council says the action it needs to take account of both impact on students who are studying for courses and the implications for students who might be in September 1980.

It calls for a strategy for the next financial year and assurance a longer term strategy to meet needs of courses in the 1980s.

The letter, which calls for an urgent meeting with the governors, was sent after a series of CNAA visits to assess courses in the polytechnic, the last of which was a post-approval visit to the honours in music. This will only be approved if more money is maintained in the department's resources and part-time sector.

It is hoped that a meeting this week between CNAA and the governors will agree a short term strategy to secure resources within the college satisfy CNAA standards.

Dissident plans to come to England

Unofficial seminars started in Prague three years ago by Dr Julius Tomlin will continue even though the dissident Czech philosopher is expected to leave the country with his family in early September and move to Oxford.

Reliable sources in Prague confirmed this week that Dr Tomlin is to be allowed to leave Czechoslovakia on a five-year exit visa, an unusually long visa.

He will be accompanied by his wife, Zdena, a Charter 77 leader, and his two sons, Marek and Lucie. Lucie, now 16, has been denied a place in secondary school for more than two years.

A house has already been found for the family. Dr Tomlin is expected to stay in Oxford, where he has many friends among the philosophy dons, for a year before deciding his future.

Dr William Newton-Smith, senior tutor at Balliol College, one of three philosophy dons expelled from Czechoslovakia this year during the anti-intellectual seminars, said: "Dr Tomlin has been forced to leave."

Dr Newton-Smith and Dr Tomlin and his family had increased to the point where they had no option but to leave. When I was interviewed by the security police they told me 'Tomlin will go and they have succeeded in that', he said.

He said Dr Tomlin intended to return to Prague but he was accepted to leave. "In the past, the security police have usually been reluctant," he said.

The seminars held regularly in private flats were part of a "movement" which had spread over the country and was known as the "Prague Spring". A boundary member of the Charter 77 movement.

OUP in red

to be cut whenever any country is in financial trouble.

The forecast circulated to staff at the press office suggests losses for the next year could rise to £2m, a 50 per cent increase on the £1.3m loss for 1978. The publisher's annual report, published in 1979, is expected to show a loss of £1.5m.

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Setback for London's review plan

by Peter David

London University's plans to follow the Flowers report on medical education with a review of the university's non-medical schools have suffered a major setback, with two more colleges telling the review committee that they see little scope for shedding courses or amalgamating departments.

In lengthy unpublished submissions to the review committee, chaired by Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, King's College and the Institute of Education deny that there are strong financial or educational arguments for major reorganisation.

The London School of Economics has already made clear in a letter to Sir Peter that it will retain its existing configuration of courses and research. With a decision on the Flowers report postponed until October, and three large colleges unable to propose a single course closure or amalgamation, there now seems little chance of the Dyer committee producing a substantial interim report in the autumn.

The submission from King's accuses the Dyer committee of unnecessary pessimism in assuming that the pressure financial floods will persist throughout the 10-15 year period covered by the review. And neither King's nor the Institute of Education accept the committee's assumption that falling numbers of school leavers will automatically damage recruitment to high-prestige universities like London.

The two colleges decline to pinpoint areas of work jeopardized by the university's financial difficulties. Both are confident of their ability to continue all their activities despite a virtual freeze on appointments as King's and an extended teaching ratio at the Institute.

King's submission, however, does name several departments which "cannot be said to be vital to the college". They include Palaeography, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, Portuguese and Brazilian Studies and War Studies.

But it argues that all three do work of a high standard and Music and Theology play an important part in the university as a whole.

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Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer: two rebuffs.

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In its submission the Institute of Education does raise the question of merging with the education courses run at King's and of Chelsea College. However, it argues that few savings would be made and that there are strong academic arguments against a merger.

The submission says: "Since 1966 Chelsea College Centre for Science Education has specialized in the field of science education and mathematics education; the number of students in initial training is approximately the same as the Institute."

"Not only would it be absurd to chop off these two subjects simply because they are taught at Chelsea but we would wish to stress the positive advantages of training science and mathematics graduates in a common framework with graduates from other disciplines."

In common with the LSE, King's and the Institute labour the importance of providing a full range of subjects. King's says that it is the heart of its multi-faculty nature that those faculties which exist as "credible, healthy and vigorous."

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How Russia 'gets its sums right'

from Fred Hechinger

NEW YORK

The Soviet Union has dramatically improved the quality of its labour force and the technological base of its economy by exposing great numbers of youths to mathematics and science.

More than one million students are graduated annually from specialized secondary schools to become technicians in a variety of fields, and large numbers of technologically oriented recruits are filling the ranks of the Soviet armed forces.

The most serious flaw in Soviet education remains its excessive narrow specialization, but for the first time there are indications that the Soviet leadership recognizes and aims to correct this weakness.

These conclusions have emerged from the first major comparative analysis in 20 years of the American and Soviet educational systems. The unpublished study will be annexed to a larger report to the White House on Soviet scientific capabilities.

The last such study was undertaken in 1957 and 1961. Professor Dewitt, author of *Education and the USSR*, reviewed the draft of the current study prepared by the National Science Foundation by the Strategic Studies Centre of SRI International, a private research institute.

The report implies that the loss of talent which has resulted in the United States from the lack of exposure of many talented youths to advanced mathematics, physics and chemistry threatens this country's

competitive position vis-à-vis its major rival. These are some of the study's key findings: elementary schools, from kindergarten through to sixth grade, offer slightly more hours of science per week. Soviet schools devote nearly twice as much time to mathematics.

In secondary schools, all Soviet pupils are required to take part in a curriculum oriented to mathematics and science, whereas these subjects are studied only by relatively few students in the United States.

Even though the United States remains far ahead of the Soviet Union in college and university attendance, the Soviet Union, as of 1976, graduated about six times as many engineers, even after allowing for about one-third with sub-standard training.

It is, of course, difficult to compare the needs of two societies to disseminate in national goals and individual aspirations. Yet it is also evident that the United States is concerned about the loss of its fine edge in science and technology. By the time Soviet students complete the eighth grade, they have already taken eight years of mathematics, three years of physics and two years of chemistry, plus five years of foreign language training.

By contrast, more than half of all United States school systems require at most one mathematics course after graduation from high school, and very few require the study of physics.

The Soviet educational policy, said the report, "has the objective during the first eight years of the educational programme of insuring that the future labour force is exposed

to science and mathematics in order to facilitate the Soviet goal of rapid transformation of the economy to a scientific-technical base. This goal is also consistent with the requirement for better-trained and more technologically oriented persons to fill the ranks of the military."

This may be cause for concern at a time when the American armed forces recruit considerable numbers with inadequate education, including school dropouts.

It would, however, be misleading to assess Soviet accomplishments without attention to serious flaws that are covered up in official documents. Many of the Soviet Union's rural schools, as well as schools in some of the non-Russian republics, are known to be of low quality. Statistics on the number of hours devoted to science in those schools clearly do not tell the true story of what their pupils actually learn. Classes are often larger and teachers inadequately trained and equipped, particularly laboratories, lacking.

Even more serious is the damaging long-term effect of narrow specialization. At present, for instance, there are 430 specialties offered by Soviet higher education, with over 200 in the industrial engineering area alone. Such a narrow focus, the study said, is thought responsible for "failure in providing scientists with the ability to master new knowledge, assimilate new research methods and cope with technological change."

According to the study, however, the Soviet leadership, recognizing the system's weakness, last year ordered the training of "broad-spectrum" specialists.

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Now more than a million Soviet students a year are graduating to become technicians.

Accelerator labs forced to put on the brake

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON

Although many government-supported researchers are suffering from a combination of budget cuts and inflation, the loudest cry this year is coming from high energy physicists. The United States' three major accelerator centres funded by the Department of Energy—the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermilab and SLAC—have all been asked to suspend experiments this summer.

Whether their woes are actually more than a "summer" problem is a matter of debate. Some say they are more serious because the accelerator laboratories are such visible temples of big science.

However, most high energy physicists believe that they are in a more difficult position, partly because Congress has wrestled them less generously than the rest of the federal agencies. The Department of Energy is certainly less politically powerful than the National Science Foundation or the National Institutes of Health—and partly because the costs of operating and maintaining their facilities are rising particularly fast. At Fermilab the electricity bill alone has been estimated at \$300,000 a week.

The immediate cause of this summer's problems was a congressional decision to cut \$44m. from the Energy Department's research and development budget for the current fiscal year. About \$2m. had to come out of the \$200m. high energy physics budget. That does not sound like a large reduction in percentage terms but coming so close to the end of the fiscal year (which runs from October 1 to September 30 for federal agencies) it forced the laboratories to take drastic cost-cutting actions.

Apart from temporarily laying off scientists and technicians and asking for more volunteers to help out, the laboratories have had to reduce experimental operations. That has particularly upset university physicists who planned to work during the summer months.

The budget outlook for 1981 looks discouraging. The House of

Representatives appropriations bill would give the energy department \$343m. for high energy physics; the Senate has not yet acted. The House figure is \$16m. below President Carter's original budget request last January, and about \$30m. below the minimum needed to keep up with inflation in accordance with long-term funding plan for high energy physics.

Physicists are desperate to build new accelerators capable of smashing particles together at even higher energies because they are needed to test many of the effects predicted by the latest most ambitious theories of matter.

Present "atom smashers" are too weak, for example, to generate particles known as "intermediate vector bosons" whose existence would prove the unified theory of the weak and electromagnetic forces for which theorists Abdus Salam and Steven Weinberg won a Nobel Prize last year.

The energy of the existing 500 GeV proton synchrotron at Fermilab, which will be boosted to 1,000 GeV by 1985. It may also be given a facility to collide proton and anti-proton beams. At Brookhaven an entirely new accelerator has been entirely new accelerator for an electron-positron collider.

It will enable physicists to collide electron beams at 100 GeV. Isabelle should have ample power to produce many new subatomic particles, which are very difficult to produce in the current high energy physics budget. They produce even a large number of particles that even with multiple billion dollar detectors and powerful computers, scientists have a hard time finding the ones they are looking for.

CERN is proposing to spend \$600 million Swiss francs to build a very new accelerator, 30 kilometres in circumference, called LEP. It would collide electrons with positrons, a much cleaner operation than intermediate bosons. If they exist, American physicists feel that they could produce almost as good a electron-positron collision at St. John or Cornell, for more simply than CERN. But unless Congress loosens the purse strings, they may not get a chance.

Private sector has tenure problems

from our North American editor

A young academic at a public university or college in the United States can approach the dreaded moment when he or she is considered for tenure with reasonable confidence. The decision is nearly always made by a peer group of his or her colleagues.

But the faculty member at a private institution has to face a more treacherous situation. Approval is less than twice as frequent as refusal in private higher education.

These figures are derived from a survey of tenure practices at four-year colleges and universities just released by the American Council on Education (ACE). The report gives a fascinating statistical picture of a process that brings many academics the longest moments of their careers.

On average, a young academic has to wait for a probationary period of five or six years in a faculty member before he or she is considered for tenure. (Post-doctoral research fellowships are based on the individual's performance in scholarship and teaching, commonly measured by published papers and/or books) and to teaching ability. The balance betwixt teaching and research criteria depends on the type of institution.

At a major university research is inevitably more important. At a liberal arts college, teaching is more important.

The American Council on Education survey shows that, on the

whole, scientists and engineers are more likely to be granted tenure than faculty members in the social sciences and humanities. The difference may reflect the fact that universities generally have more qualified applicants for academic jobs in the latter subjects.

Two-thirds of the 22,000 full-time faculty employed by the 1,400 colleges and universities in the ACE study already had tenure. The proportion of tenured faculty varied from 75 per cent in the physical sciences down to 63 per cent in the social sciences.

More than 12,000 faculty members were considered for tenure in 1976-77. The ACE survey reveals that 29 per cent of those in private institutions, but only 13 per cent of those in the public sector, were denied tenure and subsequently had to leave the college and look for work elsewhere.

Needless to say, an unfavourable tenure decision can be a devastating blow to someone aged 30 or more who has spent five or six years preparing for an academic career, particularly if he or she is in a field like the humanities where there are few outside jobs. There are soft-hearted faculty members sometimes recommend that a young colleague receive tenure when they secretly doubt whether he or she is really good enough (this is not a finding of the ACE survey, but based on conversations with American academics).

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California's space dream becomes reality

California Governor Jerry Brown once had grandiose ideas for a state space programme. He dreamed of launching his own satellite. The legislature had its feet too firmly on the ground to finance such fantasies, but this year it did agree to fund the California Space Institute—a far less expensive venture.

The institute, called Cal Space, for short, will sponsor and coordinate research projects in the space sciences of the state campus of the University of California. It is a new entity established by the UC board of regents last month, with headquarters in San Diego. In the future, it will be a part of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

During 1980-81 state funding for Cal Space will be \$900,000, and the institute's director, James Weid, hopes to attract at least another \$300,000 from the federal government and other sources. The institute goes well, the billion-dollar Cal Space

programme, which will be substantially during the 1980s, but the first year's \$1.2m is of course far too little to finance any ambitious new space facilities.

Instead, Cal Space is using most of the early funds to make many small grants for the development of new concepts in space research, which may lead later to larger programmes with federal or private sponsors.

Others will be involved in projects that will be funded by Cal Space. Dr Arnold, for example, Cal Space will be exploring the theory of surface temperatures of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the possibility of making long-range weather forecasts for North America.

Another major thrust of the institute's applied work will be to use satellite data for climate research. For example, Cal Space will be exploring the theory of surface temperatures of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the possibility of making long-range weather forecasts for North America.

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Rules eased for foreign teachers

from Martin Roth

TOKYO

Japan's newly appointed Minister of Education, Tatsuo Tanaka, has promised to seek legislation permitting foreign teachers to become professors at state and local government universities.

At present non-Japanese are working at many private universities but are barred from taking up regular employment at the more prestigious public institutions. This is in line with the government policy that those who exercise public authority or take part in the formation of the national will should be Japanese nationals.

Mr Tanaka said foreign staff were necessary to foster an international outlook among students, especially in the sciences. It is also hoped that distinguished overseas scholars can be attracted to teach in Japan.

University set to leave Vincennes

by Guy Neeve

The final go-ahead has been given for the University of Paris VIII to move from the leafy shades of Vincennes to the housing suburb of St. Denis, a suburb to the north of Paris. The relocation of what is perhaps France's most controversial and certainly most strident university will be complete by September.

This decision puts an end to a long drawn out battle which the past two years punctuated by high drama, long farce, sit-ins, blockading of the university president in his office and continued interminable feuding between rival factions of both staff and students. Last April saw the resignation of its most prominent defender and president, Pierre Meril following a series of incidents between those who wished to keep the university at Vincennes and those who favoured the move.

Set up in the wake of 1968, Vincennes was one of the experimental universities designed to try out some of the more radical demands for student participation and inter-disciplinary studies. Perhaps the most outstanding feature was its willingness to admit large numbers of students who were not formally qualified. Though French universities do have provision for admitting students on criteria other than the Baccalaureat, Vincennes was more radical, admitting students on the basis of their social background.

Many of the difficulties Vincennes has faced sprang from the limited facilities at its disposal. On a site of 100 hectares, the university had to house 10,000 students and 1,000 staff. The overcrowding was a major factor in the decision to move.

The survey was sponsored by the National Science Foundation, which wanted to know more about the academic mobility of students and faculty members in the non-tenured sector. In the longer term, the NSF hopes to develop a computer model of faculty flows that would predict future academic job openings.

Some foreign lecturers and visiting professors have been teaching at state universities under private contracts with the presidents of the institutions. But these have been exceptional cases, and have sometimes led to controversy and bitterness.

Most of the foreigners are subject to discriminatory treatment in tenure, housing and faculty voting rights, and they can exercise little authority in the affairs of their department. In addition, they have little security. All hold one-year contracts only: at some universities there is a verbal assurance that their contracts will be renewed, but this is not always the case.

In November 1978 a foreign staff member of a Japanese national university for 13 years was abruptly informed that her contract for 1979 would not be renewed. Protests from staff and students forced the

Uneasy calm on the campuses

from Howard Berrell

JOHANNESBURG

Uneasy calm has returned to South Africa's black universities after a series of lengthy student boycotts, the solidarity with black schools pupils against the country's inferior, racially separate education for blacks.

Students at most of the segregated universities, sometimes scathingly referred to as "bush colleges", are again attending classes. However, South Africa's present volatility in the fields of education and labour relations of continued peace is foolhardy.

The boycotts, which began in May, affected the (African) University of Port Harcourt in the Eastern Cape, the (African) University of the North at Turfloop, the (African) University of Natal-Westworth Medical School, the (Indian) University of Durban-Westville and the (Coloured) University of the Western Cape. Total enrolment of the five is about 13,000.

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university president to change his decision.

Ironically, many of the foreigners feel they are well out of the interminable faculty meetings, the politics and the personality clashes that plague Japanese universities. But Japanese staff may resent the light administrative workload of their foreign colleagues and the salary supplements sometimes paid to lure them to Japan.

In 1978 the education ministry presented legislation which would have removed many of the restrictions on non-Japanese staff, but would have granted them only limited voting rights at faculty meetings. The legislation was subsequently withdrawn, after protests against anything short of complete equality would only serve to reinforce discrimination.

It is not yet known what form the education minister's proposed new laws will take.

Dr Sarah Nusselbah, a Bir Zeit philosophy lecturer and a leading member of the West Bank University teachers' and employees' union, said that the union had planned a major campaign to mobilize Israeli, American and European academics to protest against the order. An appeal to UNESCO is also contemplated.

The Israeli academic community has so far not responded to the order or to the union's appeal, perhaps because many lecturers are away for the summer vacations. But as one university rector told me: "No Israeli university would stand for such restrictions. But one must see the order in terms of the West Bank context, of military occupation and the situation of the universities, especially Bir Zeit, which have long served as centres of anti-Israeli sentiment."

The order gives the military government the right to establish requirements for selecting teachers and for their transfer, and states that these requirements may include instructions concerning teachers who were convicted of security offences or who were held in administrative detention.

"This is a virtual standing

threat to all our academics, who can at any time be held without trial in administrative detention under emergency regulations," says Nusselbah, son of Jordan's former defence minister and a leading West Bank dignitary, Anwar Nusselbah.

A military government spokesman describing the order as an effort to "regulate" the activities of the West Bank's institutions of higher education, stressed that the prohibition on personnel would apply to "criminals who are unfit in any society to be educated."

But Rihani refused to recognize as "criminals" those convicted of security offences by Israeli military courts for those held in administrative detention.

Rabin said the order, if applied, will compel all would-be students as well as faculties to receive written permission from the military governor to attend or teach at a university.

The military government spokesman said that the order filled a legal gap and that similar laws are in force in most western countries to regulate higher education.

هذه في الجاهلية

John 12

BOOKS

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a soldier in camouflage gear, holding a rifle, standing in a wooded area. The soldier is wearing a helmet and a patterned uniform, and is holding a rifle with both hands. The background is a dense forest with many trees and foliage. The image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, with the soldier's figure appearing very dark against the lighter background.

enson of
of Bristol.

Around 1968

NOTICE BOARD



Handwritten: ۱۰۸

Western Australian Institute of Technology School of Health Sciences W K KELLOGG PROGRAM FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN HEALTH SCIENCES

The Institute has received a major grant from the W K Kellogg Foundation to assist in the development of the Program of Advanced Studies in Health Sciences. This Program provides enhanced opportunities of professional development for health professionals, educators and others working in health related fields through:

- (1) formal course studies at Graduate Diploma and Master's degree level
- (2) continuing professional education activities in various forms, including short courses leading to certificates of competence
- (3) research studies in health problems and related issues of community concern.

The School of Health Sciences, which provides educational programs up to Master's level for a wide range of allied health professions, is seeking to appoint six core staff to develop and implement the Program. Of these, the senior appointment (Senior Associate Director) will be responsible for the overall management of the Program. In addition, provision is made for senior appointments as Visiting Fellows on a six to twelve month basis by negotiation.

Associate Director (Ref K.1)

The Associate Director will be expected to provide educational and research leadership; co-ordinate academic and administrative management of the Program; establish activities designed to develop leadership potential in health sciences; maintain effective community and professional involvement to foster advancement of the Program. The successful applicant will possess health professional qualifications with higher degrees in relevant field of education and/or health, and evidence of leadership capacity in research and graduate education in the health field.

Appointment is at Principal Lecturer (Head of Department) level for a three year term with the possibility of tenure.

Core Faculty (Five Positions) (Ref K.2)

Core staff will be responsible to the Associate Director for implementing aspects of the Program according to their fields of expertise. Duties will include teaching, directing and undertaking relevant research, and staff development.

The successful applicants will possess higher degrees, and research, clinical or administrative experience in one or more of the following fields:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Biomedical Engineering | Health Services Management |
| Biochemistry | Medical Sociology |
| Clinical Education & Assessment | Nursing |
| Continuing or Adult Education | Occupational Health & Safety |
| Epidemiology | Rehabilitation |

Appointment will be at Senior Lecturer or Lecturer level depending on qualifications and experience, for a period of one to three years with the possibility of renewal of contract or tenure.

Visiting Fellows (Ref K.3)

Applications are invited from senior scholars in a field of health sciences relevant to the School's activities. Visiting Fellows will contribute to Program in disciplines of particular interest. Appointment and conditions will be by negotiation for a period of six to twelve months.

Applicants should include names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted in duplicate by 13th September 1980, to the Director, Western Australian Institute of Technology, 116 Quay Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000. From whom a brochure containing further information may be obtained.

Salary ranges (Australian dollars) Principal Lecturer \$31,800 - \$27,740; Lecturer \$21,740 - \$18,300. Visiting Fellows will be appointed on a salary scale commensurate with relevant experience and appointment for a period of one year. Single salary scale for appointment of one year or less. When applying please quote position reference number and enclose code HES.

AUSTRALIA ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from professional librarians with significant senior management experience for appointment as successor to the retiring Foundation Librarian, Mr J.L. Ward.

RMIT, located in central Melbourne, has the largest student enrolment of any multi-level educational institution in Australia. The Institute comprises an Advanced Education College, a Technical College and a number of associated services.

The appointee will be responsible for administering and providing leadership to the present Central Library and its branches which have been subject to extensive automation.

The Institute Librarian will be expected to make an important contribution to the forward planning of new building programmes. Salary at Head of School level \$37,148 p.a.

A position description should be obtained from Staff Branch, RMIT, Box 2476V, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001. Applications quoting ref. no. 213-01-DN to the Staff Officer, RMIT by 30/9/80.

AUSTRALIA ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRINCIPAL LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS

The appointee will, under the direction of the Head of Department, be responsible for the administration, development and delivery of the courses in Medical Radiography, Therapeutic Radiology and Medical Radiobiology.

Applicants should have several years teaching experience in the related paramedical field together with appropriate tertiary qualifications in Physics or a paramedical discipline. Proven administrative experience in an appropriate area and an appreciation of current research trends in the paramedical field is essential. Salary \$42,012 p.a.

A position description should be obtained from Staff Branch, RMIT, Box 2476V, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001. Applications quoting ref. no. 121-25-AN to the Staff Officer, RMIT by 10/10/80.

Research Posts continued

BRISTOL THE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN
COMPUTER NUMERICAL
CONTROL
(1st Ref. No. 206/77)

Salary: Research Assistant £22,777 p.a. (inc. pension); Research Associate £25,777 p.a. (inc. pension). The Engineering Department has been awarded a three-year grant to develop a new micro-processor controlled machine tool.

Applicants should have a first degree in Engineering or a related discipline, and an interest in computer numerical control. Applications should be sent to the Department of Engineering, Bristol Polytechnic, Bristol, BS1 3JD.

For further information, please contact the Staff Officer, RMIT by 30/9/80.

Colleges of Higher Education

1980-81
COUNTRY COLLEGE,
CHILMARK INSTITUTE OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTRUMENTAL LIBRARIAN

Salary: \$22,777 p.a. (inc. pension). The Country College has been awarded a three-year grant to develop a new micro-processor controlled machine tool.

Applicants should have a first degree in Engineering or a related discipline, and an interest in computer numerical control. Applications should be sent to the Department of Engineering, Bristol Polytechnic, Bristol, BS1 3JD.

For further information, please contact the Staff Officer, RMIT by 30/9/80.

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For further information, please contact the Staff Officer, RMIT by 30/9/80.

Overseas

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

School of Commerce and Administration

Is seeking applications for teaching positions in:

FINANCE OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT MARKETING

Rank and salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A Ph.D. is desired but an MBA with a professional designation and/or relevant experience will be given serious consideration. In making an appointment, primary consideration will be given to men and women who demonstrate that they will be able to perform well in the classroom situation.

Laurentian University is a bilingual institution and bilingual candidates will be given preference; however, of the present time the school offers courses only in English.

Letters of application should be sent to: Professor David J. Hindrup, Director, School of Commerce and Administration, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6.

For further information please (705) 875 1151, Ext. 200.

Colleges of Higher Education

Roehampton Institute

Digby Stuart
Foebel
Southlands
Whitlands

TECHNICIANS-HOME ECONOMICS

The following Technicians are required as soon as possible at ONLY STUDY COLLEGE

(1) NAC/APTC Grade 3 (Full-Time)
Applicants should be prepared to contribute to degree courses in Food Science/Food Technology, and should have relevant experience and a first degree in the Biological and/or Applied Sciences. Applicants should have a first degree in the Biological and/or Applied Sciences. An interest in photographic work and the development of learning resources would be an advantage. Salary (subject to review): £6,237 to £8,956 including London Allowance, according to age, experience and qualifications.

(2) NAC/APTC Grade 1 (Half-Time)
The 0.5 FTE post relates to Food Studies and Textiles with an emphasis on the latter. Initiative and imagination are essential. Applicants should have a first degree in the Biological and/or Applied Sciences. An interest in photographic work and the development of learning resources would be an advantage. Salary (subject to review): £1,012 to £2,306 including London Allowance, according to age, experience and qualifications.

Applications in writing, with full details of age, qualifications, work experience and present salary, plus the names and addresses of two referees, to:

Dr. J. Fenfield, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Roehampton Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, Lane, London SW16 6PH to arrive not later than Friday 8 September 1980.

Roehampton Institute

Digby Stuart
Foebel
Southlands
Whitlands

DEMONSTRATOR- PSYCHOLOGY

A Psychology graduate is required as soon as possible at DIGBY STUART, initially for the academic year 1980/81 to assist on undergraduate courses in Experimental Psychology. Preferably a holder of a first degree in Psychology (6 hours) Tuesday and Thursday. Salary at rate of £10 per session of three hours.

Applications should be made in writing with details of age, experience and qualifications, plus the names of two referees, to: Dr. J. Fenfield, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Roehampton Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 6PH.

To arrive not later than 8 September 1980.

Miscellaneous

Assistant Director

The senior position for the management and funding of higher education is likely to recommend, among other things, corporate status for the polytechnics. This is a cause which has long been espoused by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics and recently also by the Committee of Governors of the Association of Teachers in Higher Education. It is an issue which deserves consideration because the National Association of Teachers in Higher Education believes it is a solution to the long term problem of polytechnic governing bodies.

The job involves a degree of responsibility for the polytechnic as a whole, particularly in relation to the management and funding of the polytechnic. It is a position of high status and responsibility, and the successful candidate will be expected to perform well in the classroom situation.

Laurentian University is a bilingual institution and bilingual candidates will be given preference; however, of the present time the school offers courses only in English.

Letters of application should be sent to: Professor David J. Hindrup, Director, School of Commerce and Administration, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6.

For further information please (705) 875 1151, Ext. 200.

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Union view

Corporate poly status versus concordat

The Select Committee report on the management and funding of higher education is likely to recommend, among other things, corporate status for the polytechnics. This is a cause which has long been espoused by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics and recently also by the Committee of Governors of the Association of Teachers in Higher Education. It is an issue which deserves consideration because the National Association of Teachers in Higher Education believes it is a solution to the long term problem of polytechnic governing bodies.

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But greater financial autonomy of this kind does not require the granting of corporate status. Nor does it require the frequent reiteration by the CDP that polytechnics have now come of age and are mature institutions.

Of course they are and most people working in polytechnics accept this. The CDP seem to feel that being part of the public sector and under local authority control somehow diminishes the polytechnics' real achievements of the last decade. In their eyes it appears to confirm their status as second class institutions. Certainly there are many areas where both polytechnics and other colleges are less favourably treated and funded than universities. These matters need to be brought to the attention of ministers and the wider public. But the source of the problem does not lie in local authority status and there seems no reason to believe that corporate status would bring any relief from the problems.

natfhe

Recently the CDP persuaded the chairman of polytechnic governing bodies that corporate status is a cause to be espoused. In a press release issued on March 31 the following statements were recorded as being agreed by an overwhelming majority:

- Corporate status in law could enshrine principles ensuring the continuity of the present commitment to excellence in education.
- Funding through the local authorities is no longer appropriate and an alternative should be found.
- The local connection should be strengthened by moving to a situation in which a more constructive partnership can be developed between local authorities and the polytechnics.
- The already predominantly national provision for the polytechnics needs to be coordinated nationally in ways which would ensure a more rational and open deployment of resources in students and institutions throughout higher education.

Jean Bocock

The author is assistant secretary for higher education of Natfhe.

Block grant system looks for approval

Many people have for years complained bitterly at the shortcomings and perversity of the present rate support grant arrangements. With justification. They have provided a relentless pressure for expenditure. The more a authority spent the more it got. But since the size of the cake was fixed, the more the profligate took the less there was for the others. Nor was there much method in the madness. The grant had some very odd features. It involved two separate systems. One was calculated to raise an authority's resources to a standard level, the other brought its spending needs down to a standard level. The needs element was calculated on the basis of a number of factors, the more of which an authority had the more it got. The differences were ironed out by the so-called "claw back" principle. The grants were paid to authorities for which they were not intended and metropolitan authorities for instance, received more than from Government directly but from their districts.

Authorities never knew what they were likely to get and there was certainly no way the eventual distribution could be debated because the computer which did it had a life of its own: more or less freedom to decide which factors should count in working out the grant, how much weight should be given to each of them and which selection of factors should apply in any given year.

One parent families have always achieved a heavy weighting, for example, whereas unemployment levels have been taken into account in some years and not in others. The system was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich. It was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich. It was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich.

It is sold the British public pay their taxes in sort of a rate system. Recent rate increases and the threats of further increases have been met with a mixture of protest and resignation. The system was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich. It was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich. It was a disaster for the poor and a triumph for the rich.

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